Chronology of the Year 1935

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Russia discarded the bread card system, in operation six years.

Jan. 2—Bolivia's general army mobilization went into effect.

Jan. 3—Nonnally tribesmen massacred 167 persons, officials said.

Jan. 4—King Boris of Bulgaria ousted Premier Liaptchef.

Feb. 6—Syrd expedition sailed for New Zealand after 17 months in Arctic area.

Feb. 9—Germany planned army of 600,000, with militia running into millions.

Feb. 23—Sarlanders staged wild celebration hailing return of territory to Germany.

March 3—Revolution broke out in Greece.

March 4—King Praiadkjock of Siam abdicated and agreed to private life in England.

March 6—Greek troops defeat rebels in Macedonia.

Prince Ananda, eleven years old, named King of Siam.

March 10—British Conservatives ended Premier Ramsay MacDonald's long parliamentary election.

March 14—Hitler decreed conscript army of 540,000.

March 16—Germany prohibited export of raw materials, necessary for war.

March 17—Austrian cabinet decided to increase army over treaty limits, calling treaty of St. Germain.

April 2—Italy failed to win full control of Free City of Danzig.

April 4—Premier Liaptchef of Bulgaria foiled a Fascist plot to overthrow him.

April 22—Dictator Chiang Kai-shek ordered all Chinese high school and college students to undergo a year's military training.

April 27—Germany began building submarines in defiance of peace treaty.

May 4—Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei ousted to death for part in Greek revolt.

May 6—Coronation of silver jubilee of King George of Great Britain began.

May 11—Thirty-three Greek naval officers condemned to death for part in revolt.

May 12—Premier Laval of France has control of Foreign Office to overthrow him.

May 13—Italian victories in Ethiopia were false and obvious plagiarism.

Filipino plebiscite ratified proposed constitution.

May 15—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia ordered freedom for all serfs.

May 20—Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Ingrid of Sweden married.

May 21—Premier Pierre Laval of France defeated by chamber of deputies in financial crisis, resigned; new cabinet soon.

May 31—Boulsson formed new French cabinet.

June 4—French cabinet ousted by chamber of deputies.

June 6—Pierre Laval formed new French cabinet.

June 7—Stanley Baldwin succeeded Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister of Great Britain.

June 7—French called all silver money from citizens.

Mexican cabinet forced out; government ousted troops in revolt.

July 6—Former Queen Elizabeth of Greece arrived as Queen Elizabeth.

July 7—Greek republic restored; Restablishment of Hapsburgs and restore their properties.

July 12—German government-Nazi ban on all political organizations.

Aug. 2—Law for new army ordinance in India, enacted by British parliament.

Aug. 3—Hitler-Mussolini meeting in Stresa failed.

Aug. 16—Revolt against King Zog of Albania crushed.

Aug. 21—Ecuador army officers arrested. President Ibarra for trying to set up a dictatorship and installed Andrade Marin as president.

Aug. 22—Queen Astrid of Belgium killed in automobile accident.

Engagement announced of Duke of Gloucester, third son of king and queen of England, to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott.

Sept. 1—Mexican women workers give vote to Calles party.

Sept. 2—Dr. Shahy Wasson elected president of World Zionist organization.

Sept. 3—German reichstag ultimatum to laws making the swastika the national flag and made bar decisive marriages of Jews to Aryans, and setting up three classes of citizens—Reich, state and foreign Jews.

Sept. 11—Manuel Quezon elected to be first president of Philippine republic.

Sept. 30—Federico Pons became millionaire in Argentina.

Oct. 1—British Conservatives and Prime Minister Baldwin won parliamentary election.

Oct. 14—Premier R. H. Bennett of Canada, in radio broadcast, said he intended to abandon reforms promised by Liberals led by Mackenzie King.

Oct. 21—Liberal government headed by Mackenzie King installed in Canada, by the governor general, after vast landslide for Liberals.

Nov. 3—Greece voted for recall of King George II.

Nov. 5—Chancellor Hitler of Germany announced new German-Austrian diplomatic agreement.

Nov. 16—King George II accepted call to Greek throne.

Nov. 13—Serious Egyptian riots broke out against British.

Nov. 14—British Conservative party and Prime Minister Baldwin won parliamentary election.

Nov. 15—Commonwealth of the Philippines inaugurated with Manuel Quezon inaugurated president.

Nov. 24—Yin Ju-keng proclaimed autonomy for 25 counties in Japan-controlled provinces of China.

Nov. 25—Greek revolt broke out in northern Greece.

Nov. 25—King George II returned to the throne of Greece.

Nov. 28—Hitler started new "purge," executing 77 persons.

Dec. 1—Sergei Kirov, Soviet dictator, killed.

Dec. 1—Great Britain ordered naval reservist officers to report for duty.

Dec. 3—Chinese Communists ended Long March of 6,000 miles.

Dec. 5—Church of England committee rejected claim of women to be elected priesthood.

Dec. 6—French chamber of deputies dissolved as semi-military organization ordered.

Dr. Chiang Kai-shek became premier of China.

Dec. 7—Hopel and Chahar provinces, northern China, set up autonomous regime.

Dec. 10—London silver market collapsed.

Dec. 11—Carlos Mendieta resigned as president of Cuba.

Dec. 12—Greek fund decreed restoration of constitutional government in Egypt, Great Britain consenting.

Dec. 14—President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia resigned.

Dec. 15—Premier Benes elected president of Czechoslovakia.

North China autonomy council installed.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 4—Foreign Minister Laval of France and Premier Mussolini of Italy began peace pact conference in Rome.

Jan. 5—Benito Mussolini and Laval reached full agreement on all points in dispute between Italy and France.

Jan. 13—The Saar voted to rejoin Germany.

Jan. 17—League set March 1 as date for return of the Saar to Germany.

Jan. 18—Italy and France signed pact for satisfactory amends in African border row.

March 11—Laval decided to sell Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo.

March 16—Germany ended all European military clauses of Versailles treaty.

March 23—France appealed to League of Nations to curb German rearmament.

March 25—Japan's resignation from League of Nations effective.

March 27—Ethiopia broke off negotiations with Italy.

April 14—England, France and Italy, at Stresa, agreed on peace plan for Europe and denounced Germany for treaty violation.

April 17—League of Nations council adopted resolution censuring Germany for treaty violation.

May 2—Chancellor Hitler, in note to Great Britain, insisted league cooperate in not condemning Germany.

May 2—France and Soviet Russia signed mutual assistance agreement.

May 3—Foreign Minister Thomas More of Czechoslovakia resigned, who was succeeded by Henry Vill.

May 15—League of Nations council took up Ethiopian protest against Italian warlike activities.

May 16—Japan delivered ultimatum to Russia and planned to occupy Peiping and Tientsin.

June 7—Bolivia and Paraguay accepted basis of settlement of Gran Chaco war.

June 9—Chinese troops and officials left Peiping and Tientsin as Chinese government rejected new Tokyo demands.

June 14—War in Gran Chaco ended by truce.

June 15—Great Britain and Germany concluded naval agreement, disregarding treaties.

June 23—United States embassy in Rome closed for summer.

July 3—Ethiopia appealed to the United States to persuade Italy to cease warlike activities.

July 5—United States sidestepped Italo-Ethiopian war.

July 6—Ethiopia appealed to the world for fair play in contest with Italy; Mussolini ordered 100,000 more troops to Africa.

July 12—United States-Canadian trade treaty signed at Ottawa.

July 18—Sanctions against Italy by 52 nations went into effect.

July 23—Pietro Badoglio succeeded Emilio de Bono as commander in chief of Italian armies in Ethiopia.

New Ethiopian War loan subscribed by cardinals.

July 27—Italy used to pressing embargo on oil against Italy.

July 29—Japan took control of north China provinces and ordered Nanking to the Tientsin area.

July 30—Japanese cabinet decided to support oil embargo against Italy; anticipated withdrawal of envoys to Rome and strengthened.

July 31—American, Irish and Canadian delegates met in Washington to plan trans-Atlantic air service.

Aug. 1—Japanese planes bombed imperial palace, American hospital and Standard Oil plant in Nanking; Japanese Minister Hidaki Sawada left Nanking protested to League of Nations.

Aug. 2—League of Nations council agreed on last peace offer to Italy.

Aug. 3—Italy formally rejected the American protest against Communist activities.

Aug. 22—French cabinet voted to oppose sanctions against Italy.

Aug. 27—Russia formally rejected the American protest against Communist activities.

Aug. 28—Japanese ultimatum in Ethiopia to an American corporation, threatening high seizures, sent to Russia on Communist plots.

Sept. 3—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva.

Frank B. Kellogg resigned from League.

Sept. 4—Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, told League of Nations assembly that Great Britain would back herself from continent unless all members of League cooperated to take sanctions against an aggressor.

Sept. 5—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia broke off negotiations with Italy.

Sept. 11—Italy and France signed pact of mutual assistance.

Sept. 12—Secretary of State Hull asked Japan to adhere to seven short obligations under the Kellogg pact.

Sept. 13—Italy rejected British proposals on Ethiopian question.

Sept. 19—Jews appealed to League of Nations to stop "persecution" in Germany.

Jan. 19—Mary Pickford granted divorce from Douglas Fairbanks.

Jan. 19—House passed $170,000,000 independent offices bill.

Jan. 18—President sent message urging senate to approve United States entry into World Court.

Jan. 21—President's message outlined "social safety" plan and old-age pension.

Jan. 18—Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall and John Roettiger married in New York.

Jan. 21—Bill in house giving Roosevelt power over spending of four billions for public works and eight hundred million for relief.

Jan. 22—Senate passed four billion eight hundred million relief and works bill.

Jan. 25—House voted power to Roosevelt to borrow $11,500,000,000 to pay for relief.

Jan. 27—Uprising in Louisiana put down by Huey Long's troops.

Jan. 28—Senate rejected World court adherence resolution.

Houses passed bill to extend RFC for another year.

Jan. 31—Senate passed bill to increase borrowing power of New Deal relief agencies.

Feb. 1—President extended auto code to June 16.

Feb. 3—North Dakota Supreme court ousted Moodie as governor.

Feb. 5—House voted down inquiry into Postmaster General Farley's gifts of baseball passes.

Feb. 7—Senate of Nine in session, tightening of hour and wage provisions, and limitation of present staff under President Roosevelt.

Feb. 8—Supreme Court Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Cardozo named chairman and member of Red Cross.

Feb. 13—Bruno Richard Hauptmann found guilty of murdering Lindbergh baby; sentenced to death.

Feb. 14—Senate voted to end federal pay cuts.

Feb. 14—Robert E. Wood, Chicago, named to head advisory committee on $4,880,000,000 work relief plan.

Feb. 15—Senate committee shot way for $4,000,000,000 relief bill; house, already killed, eight prisoners wounded.

Feb. 16—Administration forces in Senate court gold clauses decisions by 5 to 4.

Feb. 18—House passed largest peacetime army bill, appropriating $378,000,000.

Feb. 28—Federal judge holds section of Guffey coal act unconstitutional in suit brought by district coal commissioner.

Federal judge in Kentucky and Ohio declares injunctions forbidding United States from enforcing code.

March 1—Senate passed Rogers, Estabrook and Duffey bills to regulate air commerce.

March 2—Senate passed bill to protect Ethiopia in an American corporation.

Senate passed Nye resolution to keep Russia on Communist plots.

March 4—Supreme Court decision confirmed Roosevelt extension of Lame Duck amendment to January 3.

March 5—Clay Williams resigned from NRA board.

March 7—Government moved to replace all national guardsmen in agency with money based on gold basis by treasury.

March 11—House repealed pink slip provision in publicity law.

Samuel Insull acquitted of embezzlement charges.

March 12—J. Crawford Biggs, solicitor general, resigned.

March 21—House accepted Pittman currency inflation plan to pay soldiers' bonus.

March 23—Senate passed works relief measure.

March 24—President gave his approval to proposed constitution for Philippines.

March 25—President left on fishing trip off the Bahamas.

March 26—Senate passed $205,000,000 treasury bill.

March 27—House voted $48,000,000 to purchase navy storage bases.

March 28—Senate voted for repeal of the tax publicity feature.

March 29—Coal miners and operators signed peace agreement in Washington.

April 1—United States Supreme court upheld Roosevelt conviction and death sentence of two Georgia negroes in Scottsboro case; sentence reduced to life.

April 2—Senate voted for increase in the Supreme court bench.

April 3—Senate passed $4,000,000,000 relief bill.

April 4—Senate passed bill to extend RFC for another year.

April 5—House passed McSwain war profits bill.

Senate passed the navy expansion bill, totaling $3,600,000,000.

April 7—Senate passed administration's social security bill.

April 8—Frank Walker named director of National Emergency council to chief of relief expenditures.

Toledo branch of Chevrolet Motor company closed by strike.

April 9—President announced crackdown on three billion dollar work relief program, and ousted eight chiefs of projects.

April 10—Secretary Ickes named head of works administration.

April 11—Senate committee made head on relief progress difficulties.

April 12—Supreme court ruled in favor of Arizona in Parker dam case.

April 16—Toledo motor workers' strike settled; 4,000 reinstated, 2,000 dismissed.

May 7—United States Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions opposing legislation asked by the administration.

May 9—Leland Stanford appointed minister to Rumania.

May 10—Supreme court declared railway pension act unconstitutional.

May 11—President signed bill extending RFC for another year.

Conviction of Ex-Gov. William Langer of North Dakota and four others in conspiracy to misuse federal relief funds reversed by Supreme court of appeals.

May 13—House passed the omnibus banking bill.

May 14—Senate passed bill to create tuberculosis division, Hahed rural electrification division, and Duffey air mail bill.

President Roosevelt appointed senator from New Mexico.

May 17—Toledo auto strikers agreed to compromise settlement.

May 18—Senate passed bill extending NRA until August 1; modified.

May 21—Senate committee for investigation of air mail contracts began hearings.

May 25—Representative Michael L. Igoe appointed judge of United States district court.

May 27—Senate passed the Wagner labor relations bill.

May 28—Audit by Comptroller General of relief expenditures made in 1934 and 1935.

May 29—President fixed wages and hours for work relief program.

Norman Armour appointed American minister to Argentina.

May 31—United States Supreme court decisions voided the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act and the NRA.

President Roosevelt's refusal of the request of Senate committee for the NRA commissioner declared invalid by Supreme court.

May 26—Senate passed Copeland food, drug and cosmetic bill.

May 31—Senate passed $4,000,000,000 relief bill.

June 1—President Roosevelt suggested revision of Constitution to give economic control to federal government.

June 1—Young George Weyerhaeuser, grandson of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, found guilty of manslaughter in death of Mrs. Ruth Cruttenden.

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June 4—Supreme court unanimously ruled the coke structure valid, but the labor provisions unconstitutional.

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Jan. 3—Government moved to replace all national guardsmen in agency with money based on gold basis by treasury.

Jan. 4—Senate passed $460,000,000 navy appropriation bill.

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